DUVANBEKOV, B.; YEGOROV, A.; STEPANOV, Ye.

Oldest entomologist in Kazakhstan. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.3:58 Mr '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Kozhevnikov, Aleksandr Fedorovich, 1891(?)-)

YEGOROV, A. A. Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Cupola Malleable Iron with the Structure of Granular Pearlite."

14/3/50

Moscow Mechanical Inst

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

YEGOROV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of heating and cooling parameters on the flame hardening of low-module gears by means of rapid rotation. Trudy VNIIAvtogen no.7:139-147 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Flame hardening) (Gearing)

YEGOROV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOROVIN, A.I., inzh.; FILIPPOVICH, P.I., red.; VIKTOROVA, Z.N., tekhn. red.

[Flame surface hardening in the machinery industry] Plamennaia poverkhnostnaia zakalka v mashinostroenii; obzor otechestvennoi i zarubezhnoi tekhniki. Moskva, TSentr. in-t nauchno-tekhn. informatsii mashinostroeniia, 1961. 104 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Surface hardening) (Machinery industry)

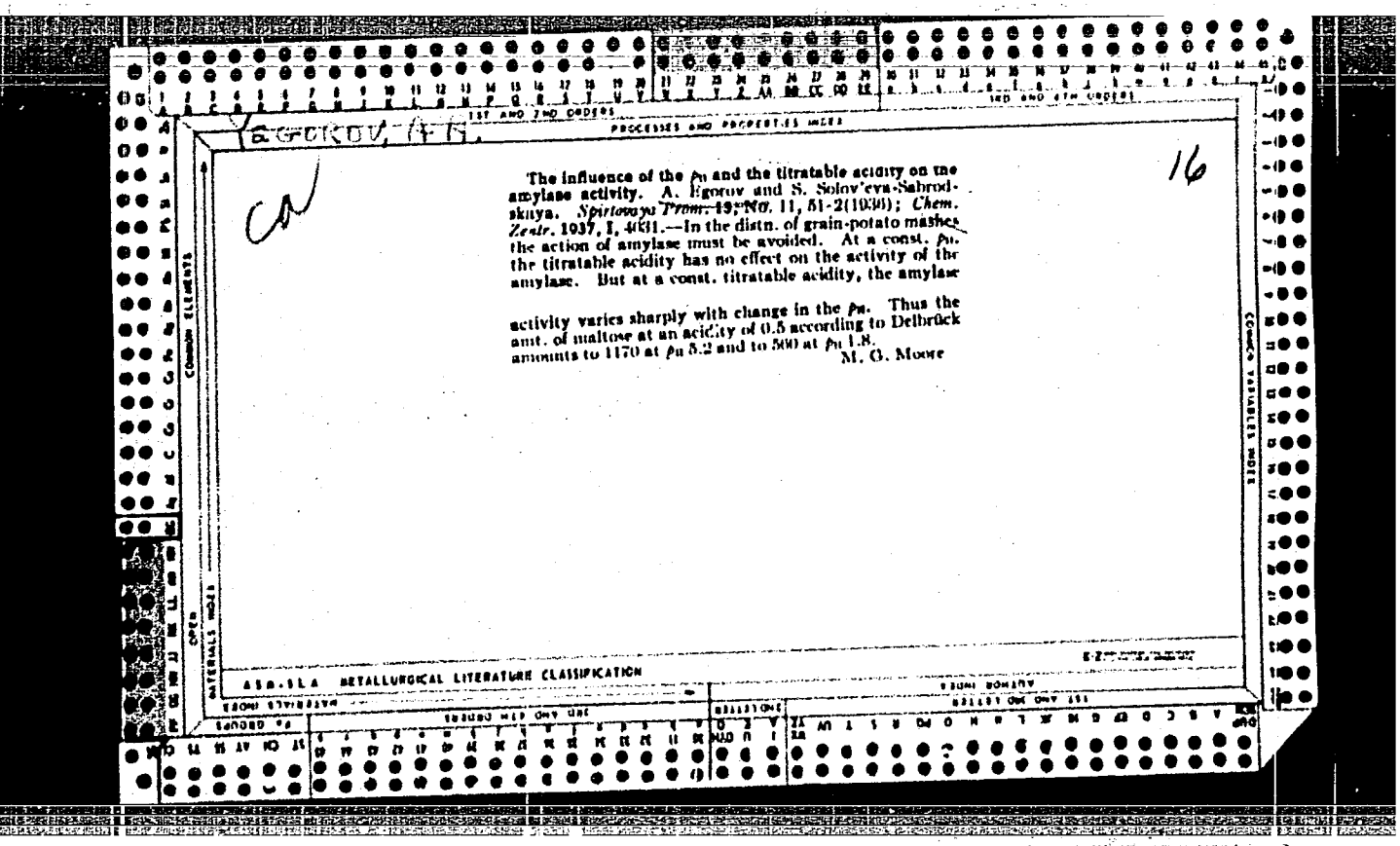
MOROZOV, Ivan Alekseyevich; KAZANSKIY, G.A., inzh., retsenzent; FILATOVA, Ye.M., inzh., red.; YEGOROV, A.A., inzh., red.; SAVEL'YEV, Ye.Ya., red. izd-va; SMIRNOVA, G.V., tekhn. red.

[Soviet-make passenger car trucks] Telezhki passazhirskikh vagonov otechestvennogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1960. 182 p. (MIRA 15:4)

(Car trucks (Railroads))

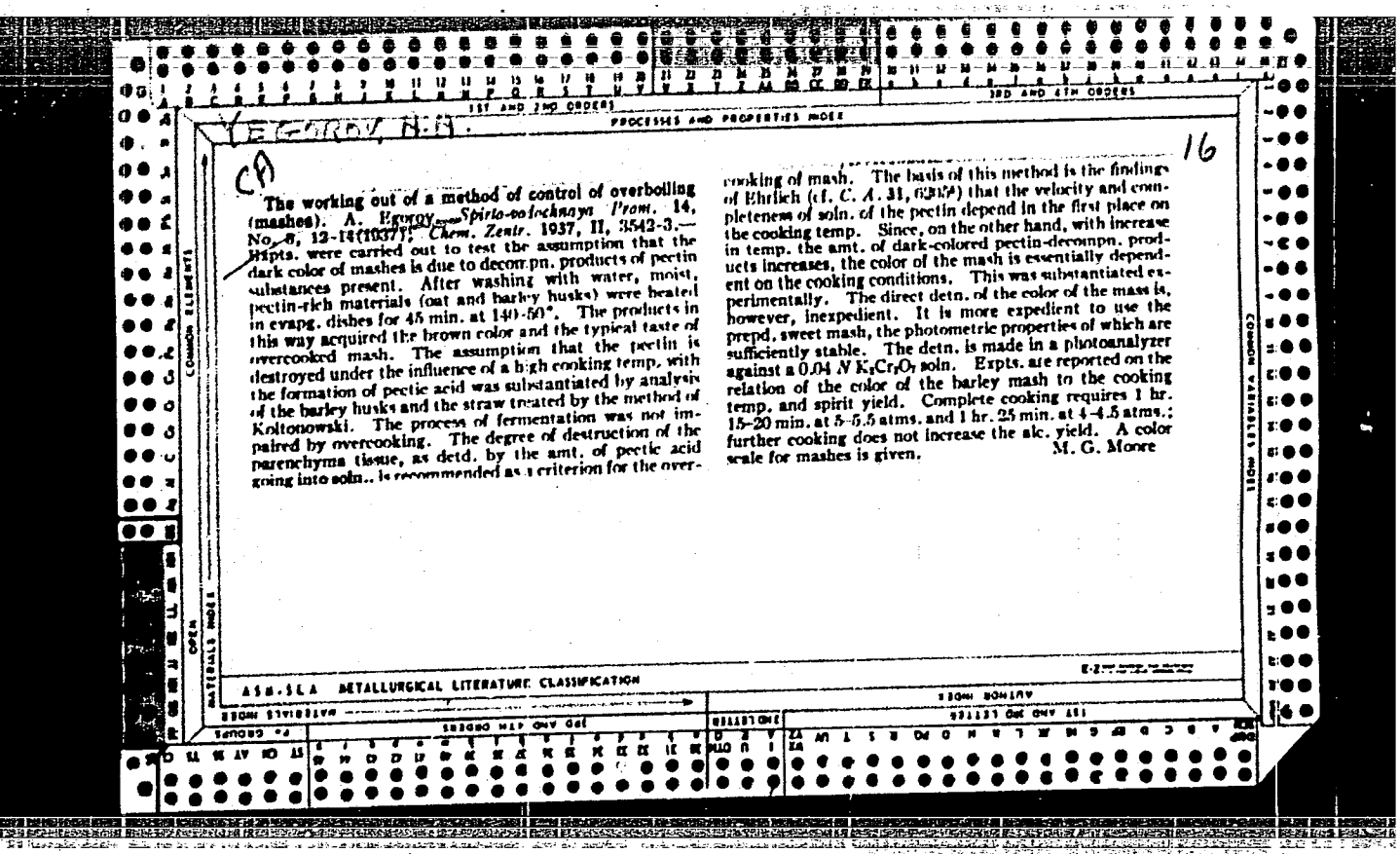
GLAZMAN, Izrail' Markovich; YEGOROV, A.A., red.; MURASHOVA, N.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Direct methods of qualitative spectral analysis of singular differential operators] Priamye metody kachestvennogo spektral'nogo analiza singuliarnykh differentsial'nykh operatorov. Moskva, Fizmatgiz, 1963. 338 p. (MIRA 17:3)



The influence of the p_H and the titratable acidity on the amylase activity. A. Igorov and S. Solov'eva-Sabrodskaya. *Spirtovaya Prom.* 19; No. 11, 51-2(1938); *Chem. Zentr.* 1937, I, 4031.—In the distn. of grain-potato mashes the action of amylase must be avoided. At a const. p_H the titratable acidity has no effect on the activity of the amylase. But at a const. titratable acidity, the amylase activity varies sharply with change in the p_H. Thus the amt. of maltose at an acidity of 0.5 according to Delbrück amounts to 1170 at p_H 5.2 and to 500 at p_H 4.8.

M. G. Moore



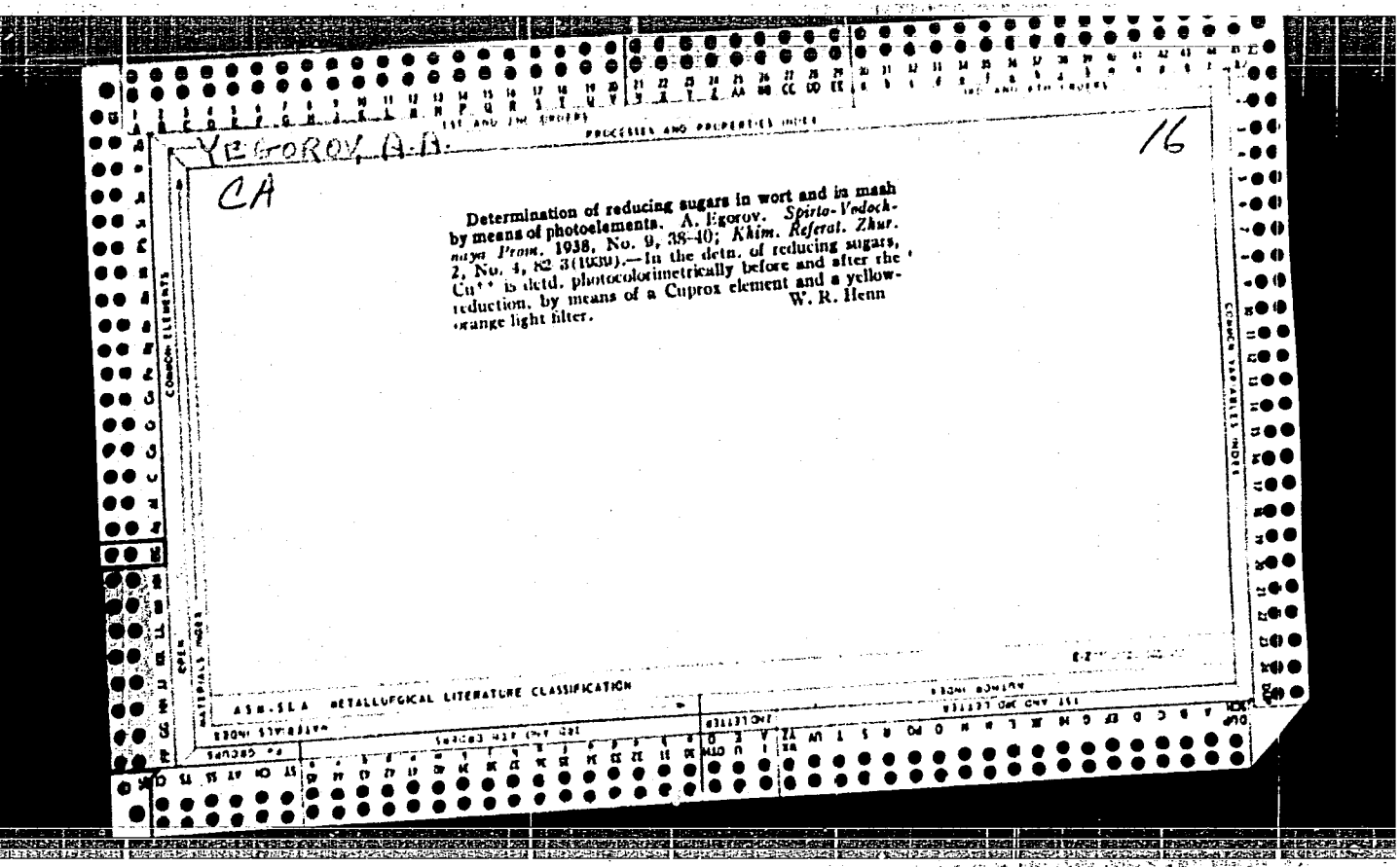
YEGOROV, N.A.

16

C9

The working out of a method of control of overboiling (mashes). A. Egorov. *Spirto-vodochnaya Prom.* 14, No. 8, 12-14(1937); *Chem. Zentr.* 1937, II, 3542-3.—Expts. were carried out to test the assumption that the dark color of mashes is due to decompn. products of pectin substances present. After washing with water, moist, pectin-rich materials (oat and barley husks) were heated in evapg. dishes for 45 min. at 140-50°. The products in this way acquired the brown color and the typical taste of overcooked mash. The assumption that the pectin is destroyed under the influence of a high cooking temp. with the formation of pectic acid was substantiated by analysis of the barley husks and the straw treated by the method of Koltonowski. The process of fermentation was not impaired by overcooking. The degree of destruction of the parenchyma tissue, as detd. by the amt. of pectic acid going into soln., is recommended as a criterion for the overcooking of mash. The basis of this method is the findings of Ehrlich (cf. *C. A.* 31, 6315[9]) that the velocity and completeness of soln. of the pectin depend in the first place on the cooking temp. Since, on the other hand, with increase in temp. the amt. of dark-colored pectin-decompn. products increases, the color of the mash is essentially dependent on the cooking conditions. This was substantiated experimentally. The direct detn. of the color of the mass is, however, inexpedient. It is more expedient to use the prepd. sweet mash, the photometric properties of which are sufficiently stable. The detn. is made in a photoanalyzer against a 0.04 *N* $K_2Cr_2O_7$ soln. Expts. are reported on the relation of the color of the barley mash to the cooking temp. and spirit yield. Complete cooking requires 1 hr. 15–20 min. at 5–5.5 atms. and 1 hr. 25 min. at 4–4.5 atms.; further cooking does not increase the alc. yield. A color scale for mashes is given.

M. G. Moore



YEGOROV, A.N.

16

CA

Determination of reducing sugars in wort and in mash by means of photoelements. A. Egorov. *Spirto-Vodochnaya Prom.* 1938, No. 9, 38-40; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 2, No. 4, 82 3(1939).—In the detn. of reducing sugars, Cu^{++} is dctd. photocolorimetrically before and after the reduction, by means of a Cuprox element and a yellow-orange light filter. W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Improving the quality of strong grape wines. A. A. Egorov, M. R. Kotlyarenko, and A. A. Predtechenskii. *Vinodelie i Vinogradarstvo S.S.S.R.* 11, No. 8, 6-8 (1951). The quality of ales. used to get the necessary ale. concn. in strong and dessert wines was investigated. A rye-potato ale. (95.6%), the same ale. redist. (96.4%), cognac (92.3%), and an ale. of grape origin (95.5 vol. % ale.) were used; they contained, in addn. to ale., org. esters 30 (rye-potato) to 432 mg./l. (cognac), acidity 10-770 mg./l., and small amts. of MeOH, aldehydes, furfural, and fusel oils (0.0005-0.01%), resp. A fermenting must of the same origin and quality was put into 40-l. barrels, and its ale. concn. was increased to 17.1% (vol., for white port, 19.5% for red port, 19% for Madeira, and 16% for muscat wine, while the sugar concn. was maintained at 0.5, 10.5, 2, and 20%, resp. When the processing was completed the products were examd. organoleptically for their quality. The best wines were obtained when the redistd. rye-potato ale. was used; the most inferior produc is resulted from the addn. of cognac ale.

B. Wierbicki

YEGOROV, A. A.

Wine and Wine Making

Primary wine-making of the 1951 seasons. Vin. SSSR 12 No. 5, 52

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952, Uncl.

YEGOROV, A-A

Egorov, A. A.: Voprosy vinodeliya (Problems of Wine Technology). Moscow: Pishchepromizdat. 1955. Reviewed in *Sadovodstvo, Vinogradarstvo i Vinodelie Moldavii* 11, No. 6, 61-2(1956).

L 00061-66 EWT(l)/EWA(h)

ACCESSION NR: AP5021341 UR/0120/65/000/004/0115/0120
621.385.049.7

AUTHOR: Yegorov, A. A.; Samokhin, I. A.; Yudin, L. I.

TITLE: Tube limiter with secondary emission

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1965, 115-120

TOPIC TAGS: secondary emission, electron tube, video recorder, nanosecond pulse, pulse phase modulation

ABSTRACT: Soviet 6V1P, 6V2P, and 6V3S tubes with secondary emission have grid-anode characteristics making them adequate for limiter-type operation. Among them the 6V3S tube has the steepest slope and the present authors used this tube during their studies of video and radio signal limiters. The article presents a general introduction and the results of amplitude and phase characteristics investigations. Large output currents of the 6V3S tube allow high output voltages of the order of dozens of volts across low 10-50 ohm resistances. Such limiters can then be used at frequencies in the hundreds of Mc range since the quality of the limiter operation depends only slightly on the resistance of the load. The tests of this limiter in the nanosecond phase fixation circuit

Card 1/2

L 00061-66

2

ACCESSION NR: AP5021341

of an HF voltage shows high accuracy and reliability of the device. "The authors thank V. S. Panasyuk for valuable advice and constant interest in the work." Orig. art. has: 11 formulas and 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki, SO, AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Nuclear Physics, SO, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 01Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

mlb

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6034234 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/005/0156/0159

AUTHOR: Yegorov, A. A.; Panasyuk, V. S.; Yudin, L. I.; Ostreyko, G. N.

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics, SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institut yadernoy fiziki SO AN SSSR)

TITLE: Generator of high power pulses with complex shape

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1966, 156-159

TOPIC TAGS: pulse generator, pulse shaper

ABSTRACT: A multistage generator of pulses with complex shape is described; the shape and amplitude of each segment of the pulse can be regulated. Each stage of the generator has three thyratrons: basic, extinguishing and correcting; each thyratron has its own power supply. Cathodes of basic and regulating thyratrons are connected to the load. The extinguishing thyratron shuts off the basic thyratron; the correcting thratron, together with its associated RLC circuit either adds or subtracts from the current in the basic thyratron and permits the shaping of the output pulse. Outputs of all basic and correcting thyratrons are connected in parallel. Triggering of the basic, the extinguishing and the correcting thyratron controls the duration and amplitude of the output of each stage. In this manner each stage and its triggering control a time segment of the output pulse. The pulse generator is used to generate

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.374

ACC NR: AP6034234

excitation currents for ferrite-wound coils. In one instance, for example, a current pulse with the following characteristics was generated: from time t = 90 to t = 250 μsec the current generated by the first stage varied according to the expression $1 - e^{-at}$; from t = 250 to t = 600 μsec the current was controlled by the second stage and varied exponentially. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/14/ SUBM DATE: 06Nov65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6022003 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/003/0098/0101

AUTHOR: Yegorov, A. A.; Samokhin, I. A.; Panasyuk, V. S.; Yudin, L. I.

ORG: Nuclear Physics Institute, SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institut yadernoy fiziki SO AN SSSR)

TITLE: Synchronization of triggering pulses with a given high frequency voltage phase

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1966, 98-101

TOPIC TAGS: electronic circuit, triggering circuit, particle accelerator

ABSTRACT: A circuit, based on a tube type limiter, is described. It is designed for synchronizing triggering pulses with a given phase of the hf sinusoidal voltage with an accuracy of ~1 nsec when the input voltage is varied from 70 to 200 V and when the line voltage is varied within ± 10%. The circuit consists of a section for fixing the hf voltage phase; a cascade for shaping phased pulses which, after amplification, trigger the output sections; and continuously varible delay lines. By means of special gate pulses the output pulses of the circuit can be coupled to any section of the hf voltage, either pulsed or continuous, at a frequency up to 100 Mc. The circuit can be used in various particle recording systems, in oscillography for the visual observation of individual sections of the hf voltage curve, and it can be incorporated in acceleretor circuits. At present this synchronizing device with five output delay channels is used for triggering control and recording equipment of the

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.1.075

ACC NR: AP6022003

B-3M iron-free electron synchrotron. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

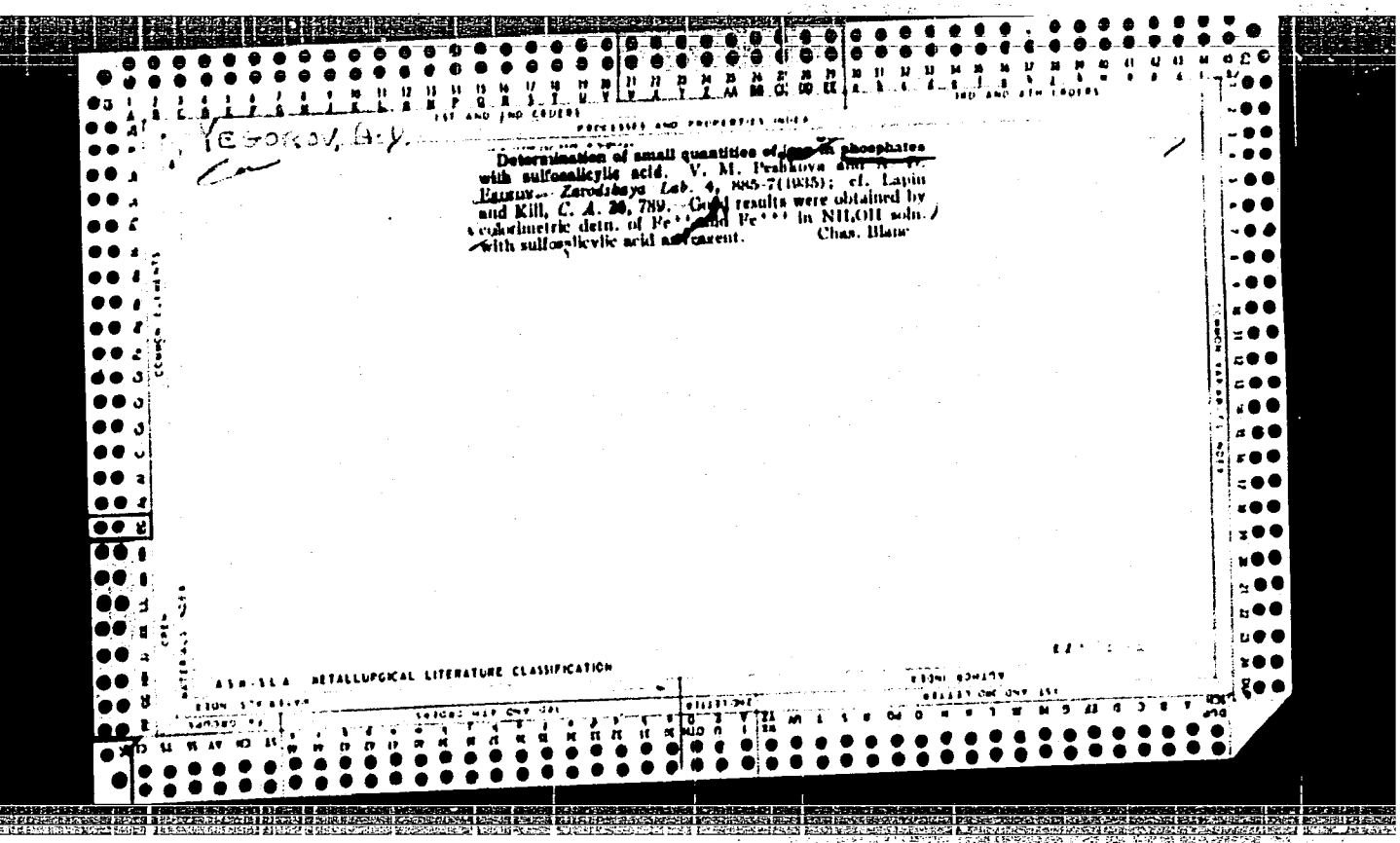
SUB CODE: 09, 20/ SUBM DATE: 30Apr65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

YEGOROV, A.B.

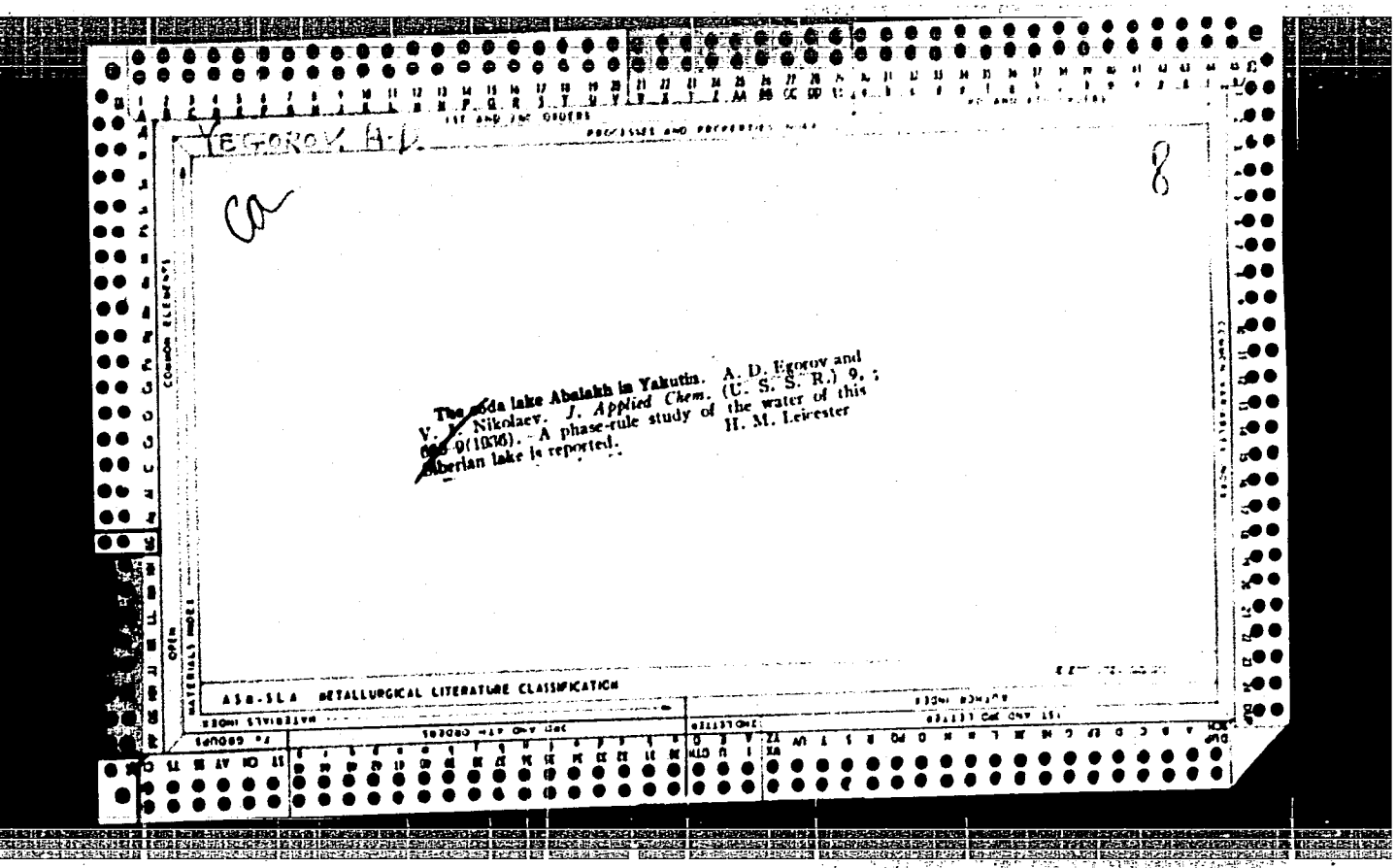
Preservation of the container stock. Zhel. dor. transp. 47 no.7: 67-68 JI '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otdela vagonnogo depo Osipovichi.



Determination of small quantities of [illegible] phosphates with sulfosalicylic acid. V. M. Peshkova and [illegible] Zavodskaya Lab. 4, 885-7(1935); cf. Lapin and Kill, C. A. 28, 789. Good results were obtained by a colorimetric detn. of Fe^{++} and Fe^{+++} in NH$_4$OH soln. with sulfosalicylic acid as reagent. Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



YEGOROV, A. D.

Yegorov, A. D. - "The distribution of ascorbic acid in the Yakut flora," In the symposium: Doklady na Pervoy Nauch. sessii Yakut. bazy AN SSSR. Yakutsk, 1943, p. 177-90

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

YEGOROV, A. D.

"Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C) and Carotene in the Flora of Yakutiya." Sub 31 May 51, Inst of Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh, Acad Sci USSR.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

Yegorov A.D.

Yegorov, A. D.: Vitamin C i karotin v rastitel'nosti Yakutii (Vitamin C and Carotene in the Vegetation of Yakutia). Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 1954. 248 pp. (MD)

YEGOROV, A. D.

USSR/ Biology-Botany

Card : 1/1

Authors : Yegorov, A. D., Dr. of Biological Sciences

Title : Vetch (Vicia Sativa) - a valuable vitamin plant

Periodical : Priroda, 6, page 118, June 1954

Abstract : The biological vitamin values of the wild growing vetch (Vicia Sativa) plant are briefly discussed. Illustration.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, Yakutsk Branch

Submitted : ....

YEGOROV, A.D.; KUVAYEV, V.B.

Chosenia Macrolepsis and the willow herb are interesting food plants for the European reindeer. Nauch. soob. IAFAN SSSR no.1:92-95 '58.
(MIRA 17:1)

YEGOROV, A.D.; POLONSKAYA, Ye.P.

Mineral deficiency of feeds in isolated districts of Yakutia and ways of remedying it. Nauch. soob. IAFAN SSSR no.1:123-127 '58.(MIRA 17:1)

YEGOROV, A.D.; KUVAYEV, V.B.

Two interesting forage plants of the reindeer in northeastern Yakutia [with summary in English]. Izv.AN SSSR Ser.biol. 23 no.2:222-226 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii i fiziologii rastneiy Yakutskogo filiala AN SSSR.
(YAKUTIA--REINDEER--FEEDING AND FEEDING STUFFS)
(EPILOBIUM) (CHOSENIA)

17(3), 17(9)

AUTHOR: Yegorov, A. D. SOV/20-122-5-31/56

TITLE: Some Peculiar Features of the Chemical Composition of Chosenia Macrolepis (Nekotoryye osobennosti khimicheskogo sostava chozenii krupnocheshuynoy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 5, pp 859 - 862 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The above mentioned plant is found in Yakutiya in the water-shed of the Aldan, Yana, Indigirka and Kolyma Rivers. It covers sandy, sandy-pebbly and rarely boulder alluvia in the valleys of numerous mountain rivers and streams of the Verkhoyan'ye (Ref 6). As is well known, the leaves of Chosenia are a favorite forage of reindeer at all seasons and is also eaten by horses. As the chemical examination seemed interesting to the author, he had the kormovoy otryad Yakutskogo filiala AN USSR (Forage Department of the Yakutiya Branch of the AS USSR, V.D.Kuvayev, Director) send him the leaves from the kolkhoz (collective economy) "Pobeda", District of Tomponskiy,

Card 1/4

in the years 1954-56. The examination showed that Chosenia leaves had a very high content of nutritive substances (protein, albumen, fat, cellulose, nitrogen-free extractive substances, calcium, etc). These contents were compared to those of several other plants of the respective region, which contain great quantities of protein, and were declared to be at least of equal value. The low content of raw cellulose (7-14% during vegetation) should be noted. These figures amount to approximately one half or one third of the content of raw cellulose in conventional kinds of fodder (grass, hay). The tenderness of the leaves (compared to the local kinds of willows) indicates a high assimilability and digestibility of this forage. Another characteristic is the exceptionally high concentration of calcium (3.61-7.33%) with the exception during blossoming of only 0.96%). The calcium content is much higher in yellow and shedded leaves than in green leaves (6.82-7.33%). The ash content of the leaves is high (13.16-20.59%). Without

doubt, it is in the first place a consequence of the calcium content. Thus, Chosenia can serve apart from its high nutritive value as a rich calcium source for reindeer during wintertime. Therefore this plant belongs to the plant concentrates or the so-called calciophiles. This is however not always true. (Refs 4,5:M.F.Gabyshev, A.V.Kazanskiy, V.A.Tikhomirov). The possible sources of calcium from which Chosenia takes this element are listed, the dynamics of the most important nutritive components in the course of the period of vegetation are described, as well as the possibilities of use in Yakutiya and elsewhere after acclimatizing (which was done with success in Moscow). There are 1 table and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologii Yakutskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biology of the Yakutskaya Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: June 3, 1958, by A.I.Oparin, Academician

30(1) SOV/26-59-4-25/43

AUTHORS: Yegorov, A.D., Professor, and Kuvayev, V.B., Candidate of Biological Sciences

TITLE: Two Interesting Fodder Plant Varieties for Reindeer in North-East Yakutiya(O dvukh interesnykh kormovykh rasteniyakh olenya na severo-vostoke Yakutii)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1959, Nr 4, pp 101-103 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe two fodder plant varieties for reindeer in north-east Yakutiya- the Chosenia macrolepis (Turcz.) Kom. and the Chamaenerium latifolium (L.) Th. Tr. et Lange. According to the observations made by V.P. Samarin and V.B. Kuvayev, B.P. Kolesnikov and Ye.I. Shteynberg, these plants to be found in north-east Asia in arctic and subarctic regions, represent valuable fodder for reindeer all the year round. Analysis, carried out by the Laboratoriya biokhimii i fiziologii Yakutskogo filiala AN SSSR (Laboratory of Biochemistry and Physiology of the Yakut Branch of the AS USSR) proved the valuable

Card 1/2

Two Interesting Fodder Plant Varieties for Reindeer in North-East Yakutiya

chemical composition of these plants containing all basic nutritive substances; e.g. V.I. Ivanova discovered that leaves of the Chosenia macrolepis contain 32.14% protein and 27.32% albumen in the blossom period and the Chamaenerium latifolium contains 23.9% protein, 22.26% albumen and 4.79% fat at the end of the blossom period. There are 2 photos.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologii Yakutskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biology of the Yakut Branch of the AS USSR) Professor A.D. Yegorov
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh rasteniy (Moskovskaya oblast') (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Herbicides) (Moscow Oblast) Candidate of Biological Sciences V.B. Kuvayev

YEGOROV, Aleksey Dmitriyevich; BUKIN, V.N., prof., otv.red.; POVOLOTSKAYA, K.L., red.izd-va; TIKHOMIROVA, S.G., tekhn.red.

[Chemical composition of forage plants of Yakutia; meadow and pasture plants] Khimicheskii sostav kormovykh rastenii IAkutii; lugov i pastbishch. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 335 p. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha AN SSSR (for Bukin).
(Yakutia--Pastures and meadows) (Feeds--Composition)

YEGOROV, A. D., (USSR)

"Certain Aspects of Chemical Development of the Forage Plants of Yakutiya."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

MAKEYEV, O.V., prof., otv. red.; DMITRIYEV, V.F., prof., red.; YEGOROV, A.D., prof., red.; YEFIMOV, M.V., dots., red.; OZHIGOV, Ye.P., kand. khim. nauk, red.; BOGDANOV, G.G., red. izd-va; BARER, S.N., tekhn. red.

[Microelements in soils, waters and organisms of Eastern Siberia and the Far East and their role in the life of plants, animals and man]Mikroelementy v pochvakh, vodakh i organizmakh Vostochnoi Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka i ikh rol' v zhizni rastenii, zhivotnykh i cheloveka; trudy. Ulan-Ude, Buriatskii kompleksnyi nauchno-issl. in-t, 1961. 275 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Konferentsiya po mikroelementam v pochvakh, rastitel'nykh i zhivotnykh organizmakh Vostochnoy Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka. 1st, Ulan-Ude, 1960.

(Siberia, Eastern--Trace elements)

VOLYNKIN, Yu.M.; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I.; GAZIN, A.M.; VASIL'YEV, P.V.; GYURDZHIAN, A.A.; GUROVSKIY, N.N.; GORBOV, F.D.; SERYAPIN, A.D.; BELAY, V.Ye.; BAYEVSKIY, R.M.; ALTUKHOV, G.V.; KOPANEV, V.I.; KAS'YAN, I.I.; YEGOROV, A.D.; SIL'VESTROV, M.M.; SIMPURA, S.F.; TERENT'YEV, V.G.; KRYLOV, Yu.V.; FOMIN, A.G.; USHAKOV, A.S.; DEGTYAREV, V.A.; VOLOVICH, V.G.; STEPANTSOV, V.I.; MYASNIKOV, V.I.; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I.; KASHIN, P.S., tekhn. red.

[First space flights of man; the scientific results of the medicobiological research conducted during the orbital flights of the spaceships "Vostok" and "Vostok-2"] Pervye kosmicheskie polety cheloveka; nauchny rezul'taty mediko-biologicheskikh issledovanii, provedennykh vo vremia orbital'nykh poletov korablei-sputnikov "Vostok" i "Vostok-2." Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 202 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(SPACE MEDICINE) (SPACE FLIGHT TRAINING)

L 43099-65 EEC-4/EED-2/EWG(a)-2/EWG(c)/EWG(j)/EWG(r)/EEC(k)-2/EWG(v)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EEC(t)/EWP(h)/FS(v)-3/EEC(c)-2/EWP(l)/FSS-2/EWP(v) Pb-4/Pe-5/Pt-4/Pn-4/Pp-4/Pq-4/Pac-4/Pae-2 AST

ACCESSION NR: AR4046575 S/0271/64/000/008/A077/A077

77

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat., telemekh. i vychisl. tekhn. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 8A509 B

AUTHOR: Denisov, V. G.; Yegorov, A. D.; Kuz'minov, A. P.; Sil'vestrov, M. M.; Soshin, B. A.

14

TITLE: Using biotelemetric data for investigation of the control systems of a man-operated cosmic ship

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Radiotelemetriya i fiziol. i med. Sverdlovsk, 1963, 121-124

TOPIC TAGS: telemetry communication, biometrics

TRANSLATION: Some psychological problems arising in the constructing of cosmic-ship control systems are considered. A parameter is suggested which would allow for the entire information on the psychophysiological condition of the operator and on the deviations of the controlled quantities set by the operator in the course of control; this parameter is proposed as an objective criterion for comparing various systems similar in their output data. Under random external disturbances, the "operator — ship" system has a certain degree of indetermin... which permits evaluating the system conditions, viz., operator's organism

Card 1/2

L 43899-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4046575

condition and quality of control. Here the concept of entropy can be used for quantitative evaluation of the indeterminacy. In determining the generalized criterion, an overall entropy for the selected electrophysiological indices and the controlled-parameter-deviation performance is used which requires processing a great deal of information in a computer. Thus, in long cosmic flights at a long range from the Earth, the installation of a ship-borne computer for narrow-band telemetric transmitting bioinformation to the Earth's stations in the form of a generalized criterion becomes expedient.

SUB CODE: AS, SV ENCL: 00

Card 2/2 mb

YEGOROV, A.D. (Ufa)

Recollections about the Medical Fakulty of Kazan University (1909-1914). Kaz.med.zhur. no.1:80-83 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:8)
(KAZAN'--MEDICINE--STUDY AND TEACHING)

YEGOROV, A.D.; OGLEZNEV, V.V.; TEREMT'YEV, V.G. (Moskva)

Effect of moderately increased doses of positive aeroions on the organism of healthy person; preliminary report. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 28 no.2. 135-137 Mr-Ap'63. (MIRA 16:9)

(AIR, IONIZED—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

YEGOROV, A.D., doktor biol. nauk, otv. red.

[Biochemical characteristics of the plants of Yakutia; microelements and carbohydrates in the meadow vegetation of Central Yakutia and the Verkhoyansk Range region] Biokhimicheskie osobennosti rastenii IAkutii; mikroelementy i uglevody v lugovoi rastitel'nosti TSentral'noi IAkutii i Verkhoian'ia. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 209 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Yakutskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya. Institut biologii.

VOLYNKIN, Yu.M.; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I., prof.; GENIN, A.M.; GAZENKO, O.G.; GUROVSKIY, N.N.; YEMEL'YANOV, M.D.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, G.P.; GORBOV, F.D.; SERYAPIN, A.D.; BAYEVSKIY, R.M.; ALTUKHOV, G.V.; KOPANEV, V.I.; KAS'YAN, I.I.; MYASNIKOV, V.I.; TERENT'YEV, V.G.; BRYANOV, I.I.; FEDOROV, Ye.A.; FOMIN, V.S.; ARUTYUNOV, G.A.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; KOTOVSKAYA, A.R.; KAKURIN, L.I.; TSELIKIN, Ye.Ye.; USHAKOV, A.S.; VOLOVICH, V.G.; SAKSONOV, P.P.; YEGOROV, A.D.; NEUMYVAKIN, I.P.; TALAPIN, V.F.; SISAKYAN, N.M., akademik, red.; KOLPAKOVA, Ye.A., red.izd-va; ASTAF'YEVA, G.A., tekhn.red.

[First group space flight; scientific results of medical and biological studies carried out during the group orbital flight of manned satellites "Vostok-3" and "Vostok-4] Pervyi gruppovoi kosmicheskii polet; nauchnye rezul'taty mediko-biologicheskikh issledovanii, provedennykh vo vremia gruppovogo orbital'nogo poleta korablei-sputnikov "Vostok-3" i "Voskot-4." Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 153 p. (MIRA 17:3)

L 63245-65 EEC-4/EEC-2/EWG(c)/EWG(j)/EWG(r)/EEC(k)-2/EWG(v)/EWT(d)/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/
EWA(d)/TSS-2 Pe-5/Pg-4/Pi-4/Pk-4/Pl-4/Po-4/Pq-4/Pac-4/Pae-2 TT/RD/GW/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5013041 UR/0000/64/002/000/0100/0105

AUTHOR: Bayevskiy, R. M. (Moscow); Voskresenskiy, A. D. (Moscow); Gazenko, O. G. (Moscow); Yegorov, A. D. (Moscow); Chekhonadskiy, N. A. (Moscow); Yazdovskiy, V. I. (Moscow)

TITLE: Measuring information systems in cosmic biology

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomu kontrolyu i metodam elektricheskikh izmereniy. 4th, Novosibirsk, 1962. Avtomaticheskiy kontrol' i metody elektricheskikh izmereniy; trudy konferentsiy, t. 2: Teoriya izmeritel'nykh informatsionnykh sistem. Sistemy avtomaticheskogo kontrolya. Elektricheskiye izmereniya neelektricheskikh velichin (Automatic control and electrical measuring techniques; transactions of the conference, v. 2: Theory of information measurement systems. Automatic control systems. Electrical measurements of nonelectrical quantities). Novosibirsk, Redizdat Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1964, 100-105

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic biology, information system

ABSTRACT: A general state-of-the-art discussion and a review based on six 1956-61 Soviet and ten 1959-62 American sources are presented. Two types —

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L 63245-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5013041

research and monitoring — of measuring information systems have been used in cosmic biology. Block diagrams of telemetering biological data under laboratory and actual flight conditions are shown. Automatic data-processing systems are used for quick diagnosing of man's condition and situations. The effect of weightlessness on the autocorrelation function of G. S. Titov's pulse frequency is shown. Ways for using mathematical simulation of bio processes are figured out. The problems of reliability of equipment are discussed, as well as the "small telemetry" (between the astronaut and his ship-borne equipment). Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Nov64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS, SV

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 010

Vostok 2

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YAZDOVSKIY, V.I.; ALTUKHOV, O.Y.; BELAY, V.Ye.; YEGOROV, A.D.; KOPANEV.V.I.

Neuroemotional stress of astronauts in space flight. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. biol. no.2:306-311 Mr-Ap'64 (MIRA 17:3)

ACCESSION NR: AT4037707 S/2865/64/003/000/0379/0388

AUTHOR: Vayevskiy, R. M.; Bogdanov, V. V.; Voskresenskiy, A. D.; Yegorov, A. D.; Chekhonadskiy, N. A.

TITLE: The application of mathematical methods in space medicine

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy* kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 3, 1964, 379-388

TOPIC TAGS: space medicine, mathematics, cybernetics, space flight, pulse rate, acceleration, cosmonaut, manned space flight

ABSTRACT: This article deals with the interpretation of results and concepts presented in six articles which were published in 1962-1963. These articles were written chiefly by the author of the article reviewed here. It is stressed that in the last few years new trends have appeared in biology and medicine where mathematical methods are extensively used. These trends appear to be of great importance in space biology and space medicine because of special conditions affecting biological experiments and medical protection of organisms during space

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ACCESSION NR: AT4037707

flights. An important problem of space biology and medicine is that of obtaining scientific information during space flights and transmitting the information to earth by means of radiotelemetering systems. The determination of optimal methods for coding such information which will ensure the most effective utilization of channels is the most important factor in designing radiotelemetering systems in space ships. For the solution of such problems the mathematical apparatus of the information theory is proposed. As an example, certain problems in coding electrocardiograms are presented. The problem of coding of information includes the problem of designing simple and economical coding devices such as digital computers, integrators, and others. Functions to be performed by computers in spaceships and the principles of their design are analyzed. It is noted that development of algorithms for computers in spaceships is a very complicated problem whose solution will require the use of mathematical logic, probability theory, and other mathematical disciplines in addition to biological and medical information. As an example, an algorithm for processing electrocardiograms is presented. The methods of mathematical simulation must be applied to the construction of schemes for analyzing and prognosing changes in the state of an astronaut. Mathematical models reflecting the dynamics of physiological indices (pulse rate, blood pressure, etc.) due to the action of certain factors during space flight can be

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ACCESSION NR: AT4037707

developed on the basis of experimental data obtained in laboratories by using the methods of mathematical statistics. Statistical indices such as mathematical expectation, variance, and correlation function must be established. Pecularities encountered in determining statistical indices for space biology and space medicine are analyzed. As an example, the problem of prognosing the pulse rate when a cosmonaut is subjected to linear accelerations is presented. It is concluded that quantitative descriptions of physiological processes and the construction of mathematical models reflecting the principal changes in organisms under various space flight conditions are possible. The authors believe that the problems analyzed in the article represent only a small part of the questions in space biology and space medicine which will require mathematical methods for their solution.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MA, PH

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4037708 S/2865/64/003/000/0389/0395

AUTHOR: Yegorov, A. D.; Chekhonadskiy, N. A.

TITLE: Certain problems of applying the theory of random functions in space biology and space medicine

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy* kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 3, 1964, 389-395

TOPIC TAGS: space medicine, mathematics, acceleration, dog, pulse rate, statistics, random function

ABSTRACT: It is indicated that the fundamental physiological indices characterizing the vital activity of an organism are always analyzed as random functions of time or of external actions. For the analysis of such functions the general theory of random functions developed by A. N. Kolmogorov, A. Ya. Khinchin, L. A. Pugachev and others is applied, and for the mathematical processing of random functions probability-statistical methods are used. The essence of these methods consists in determining the following statistical characteristics: the mathematical expectation, the variance, and the correlation function. The concrete form of a random function obtained as the result of a given experiment is called its realization.

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Determination of statistical characteristics follows from the statistical process- of a series of realizations of random functions by means of known formulas. To clarify the problem, two sets of random functions, the first one of which describes the pulse rate of 19 dogs under the action of linear acceleration and the second describes the pulse rate of a human at rest, are analyzed. The first set of random functions represents nonstationary random functions and the second set, stationary random functions. The methods for determining the statistical characteristics of these physiological indices and their peculiarities are analyzed, and a physiological interpretation of the statistical characteristics is given. By comparing the statistical characteristics mentioned above for various intervals of flight, it is possible to determine how an organism reacts to the action of various factors. The author concluded that experimental data in space biology and space medicine must be processed with the aid of methods of theory of random functions.

ASSOCIATION: none

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VOLYNKIN, Yu.M.; ARUTYUNOV, G.A.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; ALTUKHOV, G.V.; BAYEVSKIY, R.M.; BELAY, V.Ye.; BUYANOV, P.V.; BRYANOV, I.I.; VASIL'YEV, P.V.; VOLOVICH, V.G.; GAGARIN, Yu.A.; GENIN, A.M.; GORBOV, F.D.; GORSHKOV, A.I.; GUROVSKIY, N.N.; YESHANOV, N.Kh.; YEGOROV, A.D.; KARPOV, Ye.A.; KOVALEV, V.V.; KOLOSOV, I.A.; KORESHKOV, A.A.; KAS'YAN, I.I.; KOTOVSKAYA, A.R.; KALIBERDIN, G.V.; KOPANEV, V.I.; KUZ'MINOV, A.P.; KAKURIN, L.I ; KUDROVA, R.V.; LEBEDEV, V.I.; LEBEDEV, A.A.; LOBZIN, P.P.; MAKSIMOV, D.G.; MYASNIKOV, V.I.; MALYSHKIN, Ye.G.; NEUMYVAKIN, I.P.; ONISHCHENKO, V.F.; POPOV, I.G.; PORUCHIKOV, Ye.P.; SIL'VESTROV, M.M.; SERYAPIN, A.D.; SAKSONOV, P.P.; TERENT'YEV, V.G.; USHAKOV, A.S.; UDALOV, Yu.F.; FOMIN, V.S.; FOMIN, A.G.; KHLEBNIKOV, G.F.; YUGANOV, Ye.M.; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I.; KRICHAGIN, V.I.; AKULINICHEV, I.T.; SAVINICH, F.K.; STUPURA, S.F.; VOSKRESENSKIY, O.G.; GAZENKO, O.G., **SISAKYAN, N.M.,** akademik, red.

[Second group space flight and some results of the Soviet astronauts' flights on "Vostok" ships; scientific results of medical and biological research conducted during the second group space flight] Vtoroi gruppovoi kosmicheskii polet i nekotorye itogi poletov sovetskikh kosmonavtov na korabliakh "Vostok"; nauchnye rezul'taty medikobiologicheskikh issledovanii, provedennykh vo vremia vtorogo gruppovogo kosmicheskogo poleta. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 277 p. (MIRA 18:6)

L 34095-65 EEO-2/EWG(j)/RSF(h)/FSS-2/EWG(r)/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/EEC(k)-2/EWG(v)/EWA(d)/
EWG(a)/EWG(c) Po-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pac-4/Pae-2/Pi-4 IT/DD/RD/GW
ACCESSION NR: AP5007274 S/0216/65/000/002/0182/0187

AUTHOR: Altukhov, G. V.; Belay, V. Ya; Yegorov, A. D.; Vasil'yev, P. V.

TITLE: Diurnal rhythm of vegetative functions during space flight

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya, Seriya biologicheskaya, no. 2, 1965, 182-187

TOPIC TAGS: diurnal rhythm, vegetative functions, space flight, cardiac rate, systolic index

ABSTRACT: Data obtained during the space flights of Soviet cosmonauts A. G. Nikolayev, P. R. Popovich, V. F. Bykovskiy, and V. V. Tereshkova shed light on the effect of weightlessness on the diurnal rhythm of physiological and, in particular, vegetative functions. In the present article, the nature of changes in diurnal variations in pulse frequency and of the systolic index is analyzed. In the prelaunch period, the pulse frequency and the systolic index of the three male cosmonauts increased during the second half of the day, while Tereshkova's declined during the second half of the day. During space flight, these indices changed. In the case of Nikolayev and Popovich, the pulse

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ACCESSION NR: AP5007274

frequency and the systolic index either declined slightly or remained practically unchanged during the second half of the day. In Bykovskiy's case, the relative magnitudes of the pulse frequency and the systolic index generally remained constant during the first and second halves of the day. During the second half of the day, Tereshkova's pulse frequency and systolic index declined even more than they did during the prelaunch period. In short, the data indicate that the pulse frequency and systolic index reactions of the cosmonauts during the period of flight were not identical. The changes in the diurnal rhythm of physiological functions cannot be attributed wholly to the specific effects of weightlessness. There can be little doubt that emotional tension had a significant effect on these indices. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 figures. [BM]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Jul64 ENCLOSURE: 00 SUB CODE: PH,LS

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 010 ATD PRESS: 3209

Card 2/2

L 14247-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/FS(v)-3/T/EWP(l) SCTB/IJP(c) DD/RD

ACC NR: AT6003855 SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0206/0216

AUTHOR: Yegorov, A. D. 100

ORG: none

TITLE: Application of some of the concepts of information theory to the analysis of physiological data obtained during space flights

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 206-216

TOPIC TAGS: information theory, entropy, space physiology, space flight

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to apply the basic concepts of information theory to analysis of the physiological data obtained during spaceflights. It is stressed that by recording physiological indices, certain information concerning the physiological systems of an organism, whose state at any given instant is random, can be obtained. However, every physiological system of an organism is, to a certain extent, always indefinite, and the degree of its indefiniteness depends on the amount of information obtained. The author raises the question of how quantative characteristics of the indefi-

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niteness of the system can be obtained and on what factors the indefiniteness depends. As an example, the frequency distribution of a man's pulse repeatedly recorded under identical conditions is analyzed. On the basis of results of this analysis, it is concluded that the degree of indefiniteness depends on the number of possible intervals within which the physiological indices are considered and on the probability of their being in the particular interval. Therefore, it is considered appropriate to use the entropy defined by the equation

$$H(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_i \log_2 P_i,$$

where H(X) is the entropy and P_i is the probability for the values of the random variables, as the measure of the indefiniteness. This formula was applied to the calculation of entropies for certain specific cases including the entropy for the frequency of heart contractions of G. S. Titov during his orbital flight. The variation of the entropy is analyzed. It is concluded that in the processing of the information obtained during the spaceflights, in addition to other statistical indices, it is appropriate to calculate the entropy and use it in evaluating the performance of the physiological sys-

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ACC NR: AT6003855

tems in organisms. It is also shown how, by using the methods of the information theory, the joint entropy of an entire group of indices characterizing the state of one or several systems of an organism can be calculated. Examples illustrating the calculation of such an entropy are presented. Numerical results obtained show that the values of the joint entropy calculated during the flight have a tendency to decrease. This fact indicates that the performance of the heart during the flight improves because of the adaptation of the cosmonaut's organism to weightlessness. In the quantitative evaluation of physiological data the author considers it very important to test the zero hypothesis about the equality of entropies and the criteria for the completely correlated information. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas and 7 tables. [ATD PRESS: 4091-F]

SUB CODE: 09, 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 003

FW

Card 3/3

L 08277-67 - EWT(1) SCTB DD/GD

ACC NR: AT6036474 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0025/0026

35
B+1

AUTHOR: Altukhov, G. V.; Yegorov, A. D.; Polyakova, A. P.; Svistunov, I. B.; Skuratova, S. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Quantitative evaluation of changes in the latent period of conditioned motor reflexes as a function of the number of stimuli and the intervals between them

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 25-26

TOPIC TAGS: conditioned reflex, space physiology, human physiology, behavior pattern

ABSTRACT: Quantitative evaluation of the length of the latent period in human conditioned motor reflexes was made using different light and sound stimuli with intervals of 0.5, 2.5, 5, and 10 sec between them. Series of stimuli with equal or different probabilities of provoking a reaction were used. Tests were conducted on an "Emotsiya" apparatus. Twelve subjects, men and women aged 20—35 yrs, were used in 320 experiments. Results showed that increase in the number of stimuli

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leads to increase in the average length of the latent period, with stimuli of equal or different probability. This statistically reliable increase is described by the equation of the second order parabola:

a) stimuli of equal probability--

$$t_{lp} = 0,2136 + 0,1832\ x - 0,0173\ x^2;$$

b) stimuli of different probability --

$$t_{lp} = 0,2525 + 0,1545\ x - 0,0140\ x^2,$$

where t_{lp} is the length of the latent period, and x is the number of stimuli. The length of the latent period also changed depending on the intervals between stimuli. The shorter the interval, the shorter the length of the latent period (on the average). This relationship is expressed by a linear equation:

$$t_{ep} = 0,4053 + 0,0116\ z,$$

where z is the length of the interval between stimuli. [W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06,05 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2 vmb

ACC NR: AT6036556 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0160/0161

AUTHOR: Yegorov, B. B.; Yegorov, A. D.; Kiselev, A. A.; Shadrintsev, I. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some problems in planning and analysis of physiological flight experiments [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 160-161

TOPIC TAGS: space physiology, manned space flight, bioastronautics, space biologic experiment

ABSTRACT: 1. The ultimate result of each physiological space experiment is information which can be gathered by the cosmonaut-investigator and can be recorded on on-board and telemetric systems. The information obtained after appropriate analysis is applied to deciding the duration of future spaceflights and to methods of combating unfavorable spaceflight factors.

2. The most useful and objective physiological information can be directly gathered by a specialist-investigator during the flight itself. In this situation, it is entirely expedient to alter earlier established medical and biological investigations to fit definite situations which may develop

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during the flight.

3. The purpose of this report is to analyze physiological data obtained from manned and biosatellite experiments critically, so that future physiological space experiments can be planned more rationally.

4. In planning flight experiments, points of utmost importance are:

- selecting physiological parameters which would guarantee the collection of data necessary for judging the functional condition of the organism during the flight in comparison with corresponding data from earthside experiments. This would include an investigation of daily rhythms.

- establishing scientifically based periods of time during which the necessary recording of physiological parameters would be conducted with the aim of drawing statistically reliable conclusions on changes in the indices of physiological functions.

- establishing a scientifically based volume of selective measurements for deciphering the data obtained.

ACC NR: AT6036556

- selecting a program for conducting space physiological experiments which would assure comparison of the results of each subsequent experiment with the results of former experiments.

After a sufficient number of physiological space experiments, conclusions based on mathematical methods could be drawn of both individual and species-specific reactions of animals and man to spaceflight factors.

5. To solve these planning problems, both mathematical and physiological methods were used. These data show the expediency of using complex physiological and mathematical methods for planning physiological space experiments with the help of computer technology. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06, 22 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

YEGOROV, Aleksandr Danilovich; SAVIN, Nikolay Sergeyevich; MASANOV, N.F., nauchnyy red.; SHUMILOVA, Ye.M., red.; NESMYSLOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Driver of industrial electric and motortrucks] Voditel' elektrotelezhek i avtotelezhek. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1963. 210 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Industrial power trucks)

YEGOROV, A.D.; KRYMCHANSKIY, I.A.; MOTIL', N.N.; KOVALEV, M.K.

BT-S drill pipes with butt-welded joint ends. Mash. i neft'. obor. no.1:19-20 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. TSentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.

YEGOROV, A.D.; KRYMCHANSKIY, I.A.; MOTYL', N.N.; KOVALEV, M.K.

New design for drill collars. Mash. i neft. obor. no.2:25-27 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. TSentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.

YEGOROV, A.F.

ZHIGACH, K.F., professor, otvetstvennyy redaktor; MURAV'YEV, I.M., professor, redaktor; TIKHOMIROV, A.A., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk, redaktor; YEGOROV, V.I., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk, redaktor; CHARYGIN, M.M., professor, redaktor; DUNAYEV, F.F., professor, redaktor; NAMETKIN, N.S., dotsent, redaktor; BIRYUKOV, V.I., dotsent, redaktor; YEGOROV, A.F., dotsent, redaktor; CHARNYY, I.A., professor, redaktor; CHERNOZHUKOV, P.I., professor, redaktor; KUZMAK, Ye.M., professor, redaktor; DOKHNOV, V.N., professor, redaktor; PANCHENKOV, G.M., professor, redaktor; ALMAZOV, N.A., dotsent, redaktor; TAGIYEV, E.I., redaktor; GUREVICH, redaktor; ZHIGACH, K.F., redaktor; DAYEV, G.A., vedushchiy redaktor; GENNAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The tenth scientific and technical conference, 1955] Desiataia nauchno-tekhnicheskaia konferentsiia, 1955 g. Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, Leningradskoe otd-nie, 1956. 167 p. (MIRA 9:7)

1. Moscow. Moskovskiy neftyanoy institut. Nauchnoye studencheskoye obshchestvo
(Petroleum engineering) (Petroleum geology)

CHERNOV, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk dots.; ZHIGULEV, P.G., inzh.; YEGOROV, A.F., inzh.; KARACHENTSEV, M.D., inzh.

Technology of making foundry iron in blast furnaces of the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern. met. 2 no.8:21-29 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy vecherniy metallurgicheskiy institut i Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat. Rekomendovana kafedroy metallurgii chernykh metallov Dneprodzerzhinskogo vechernego metallurgicheskogo instituta.
(Stalinsk--Blast furnaces)
(Foundries--Equipment and supplies)

KARACHENTSEV, M.D.; YEGOROV, A.F.

In three years of the seven-year period. Metallurg 7 no.4:7-8 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika domennogo tsekha Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Karachentsev). 2. Sekretar' partiynogo byuro domennogo tsekha Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Yegorov).
(Kursk Magnetic Anomaly--Blast furnaces)

YEGOROV, A.F., master domennoy pechi

Making foundry pig iron. Metallurg 7 no.4:11-12 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Cast iron—Metallurgy)

YEGOROV, A. G.

Yegorov, A. G. "On the systematic description of the Baykal sturgeon - Acipenser baeri stenorrhynchus natio baicalensis A. Nikolski," Izvestiya Biol.-geogr. nauch.-issled. in-ta pri Irkut. gos. un-te im. Zhdanova, Vol. X, Issue 2, 1948, p. 27-59, - Bibliog: 27 items.

So: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 17, 1949).

YEGOROV, A.G.

Tagging grayling in the Angara River. Vop.ikht. no.6:121 '56.
(MLRA 9:8)

1. Irkutsiy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova.
(Angara River--Grayling) (Fish tagging)

YEGOROV, A.G. (Irkutsk); IVAN'YEV, L.N. (Irkutsk)

Fossil sturgeon in Transbaikalia. Priroda 45 no.3:112 Mr '56.
(MLRA 9:7)

(Transbaikalia--Fishes, Fossil) (Sturgeons)

KOZHOV, M.M., prof., doktor biolog.nauk; MISHARIN, K.I., dotsent, kand. biolog.nauk. Prinimali uchastiye: TOMILOV, A.A., kand.biolog.nauk; POPOV, P.F., kand.biolog.nauk; YEGOROV, A.G., kand.biolog.nauk; TUGARINA, P.Ya., kand.biolog.nauk; TYUMENTSEV, N.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ASKHAYEV, M.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; NIKOLAYEVA, Ye.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KARTUSHIN, A.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; STERLYAGOVA, M.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KORYAKOV, Ye.A.; SPELIT, K.K., inzh.; ARTYUNIN, I.M., inzh.; OKUNEV, P.M.; SHNIPER, R.I., rabotnik. SHAFIROVA, A.S., red.; SOROKINA, T.I., tekhn.red.

[Fishes and commercial fishing in Lake Baikal] Ryby i rybnoe khoziaistvo v basseine ozera Baikal. Irkutskoe, knizhnoe izd-vo, 1958. 745 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Sotrudniki Irkutskogo gosuniversiteta (for Misharin, Tomilov, Popov, Yegorov, Tugarina). 2. Sotrudnik Baykal'skoy limnologicheskoy stantsii Akademii nauk SSSR (for Koryakov). 3. Baykalrybtrest (for Spelit, Artyunin). 4. Gosplan Buryat-Mongol'skoy ASSR (for Shniper). (Baikal, Lake--Fisheries)

YEGOROV, Aleksandr Georgiyevich; SHAFIROVA, A.S., red.; KARAS', V.D., tekhn.red.

[Develop carp culture in Irkutsk Province and the Buryat A.S.S.R.] Razvivat' karpovodstvo v Irkutskoi oblasti i BASSR. Irkutsk, Irkutskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 132 p. (MIRA 14:2)

(Irkutsk Province--Carp) (Buryat-Mongolia--Carp)

YEGOROV, A.G.

Outlook for utilizing reservoirs of the Angara River in commercial fishing. Vop. ikht. no.13:108-111 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1.Kafedra darvinizma, genetiki i agronomii Irkutskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Angara Valley--Fish culture)

19(3)
3(3,5,7)

SOV/12-91-3-13/14

AUTHOR: Askhayev, M.G. and Yegorov, A.G.

TITLE: The History of the Irkutsk University Scientific Station on (Lake) Baykal

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya VGO, 1959, Vol 91, Nr 3, pp 299-300 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: After having given a sketch of the history of the Scientific Station referred to in the title and shortly outlining scientific literature written there, the authors concisely describes present conditions and the work now being done at that Station. The Station, situated at Bol'shiye Koty, about 25 km north of the source of the Angara, now covers more than 20 hectares. It has several laboratories, i.e. biology, chemistry, breeding live-food for fish, aquarium laboratory and a mechanical workshop, living quarters for the students, several motorized and non-motorized boats, etc. For the time being, the following problems are given special attention: biology of

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The History of the Irkutsk University Scientific Station on (Lake) Baykal

the reproduction of the Baykal coregonus autumnalis; hydrochemistry of the Baykal waters; economy of fishing in Lake Baykal and in the Angara river; history of the Baykal fauna, etc. The Angara river is being studied with special zeal because of the hydroelectric power plants to be built there.

YEGOROV, Aleksandr Georgiyevich; MISHARIN, K.I., kand. biol. nauk, dots., red.; KAZMINA, Ye.A., red. izd-va; ASTAKHOV, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Baikal sturgeon Acipenser baeri stenorrhynchus natio baicalensis A.Nikolski; taxonomy, biology, fisheries, stocks, and their reproduction]Baikal'skii osetr - Acipenser baeri stenorrhynchus natio baicalensis A.Nikolski; sistematika, biologiia, promysel, syr'evaia baza i vosproizvodstvo zapasov. Pod obshchei red. K.I.Misharina. Ulan-Ude, Buriatskii kompleksnyi nauchno-issl. in-t, 1960. 119 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Baikal, Lake—Sturgeons)

YEGOROV, A.G.

Acclimatization of mirror and scale carp in waters of Irkutsk Province and the Buryat A.S.S.R. Vop.ikht. no.14:156-159 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kafedra darvinizma, genetiki i agronomii Irkutskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni A.A.Zhdanova.
(Irkutsk Province--Carp)
(Buryat-Mongolia--Carp)

YEGOROV, A.G.; GAVRILOV, G.B.; TRESHCHETENKOVA, A.A.

Observations on seasonal changes in feeding habits of the black Baikal grayling (Thymallus arcticus baicalensis Dyb). Trudy BKNII no.4:98-107 '60. (MIRA 15:3)
(Baikal, Lake--Grayling)

YEGOROV, A.G.; ZHAMSARAN, M.

Dwarf Altai diptychus (Oreoleuciscus potanini (Kessler)) from Lake Ubsa-Nor. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:42-43 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Rekomendeovan kafedroy darvinizma, genetiki i agronomii Irkutskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.A.Zhdanova.
(UBSA-NOR, LAKE—CARP)

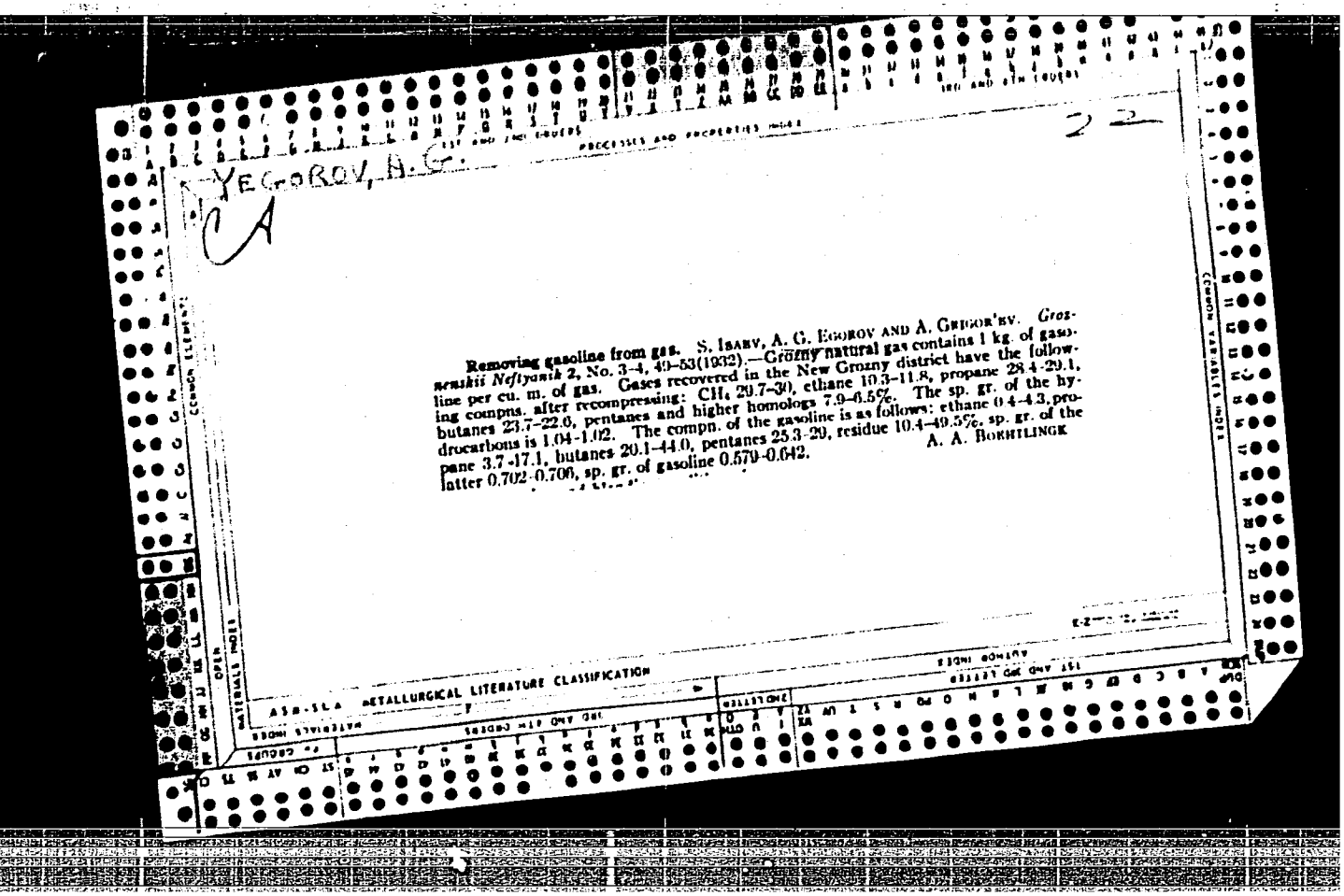
ASKHYEV, M.G.; YEGOROV, A.G.

History of fisheries in the Lake Baikal system. Trudy BNII no.5:148-153 '61. (MIRA 18:2)

YEGOROV, A.G.

Present state and future development of pond fish culture in Irkutsk Province and the Buryat A.S.S.R. Trudy sov. Ikht. kom. no.14:147-150 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Irkutsk Province--Fish culture)
(Buryat-Mongolia--Fish culture)



YEGOROV, A. G.

CA

Removing gasoline from gas. S. Isaev, A. G. Egorov and A. Grigor'ev. *Grozneńskii Neftyanik* 2, No. 3–4, 49–53(1932).—Grozny natural gas contains 1 kg. of gasoline per cu. m. of gas. Gases recovered in the New Grozny district have the following compns. after recompressing: CH_4 29.7–30, ethane 10.3–11.8, propane 28.4–29.1, butanes 23.7–22.6, pentanes and higher homologs 7.9–6.5%. The sp. gr. of the hydrocarbons is 1.04–1.02. The compn. of the gasoline is as follows: ethane 0.4–4.3, propane 3.7–17.1, butanes 20.1–44.0, pentanes 25.3–20, residue 10.4–49.5%, sp. gr. of the latter 0.702–0.706, sp. gr. of gasoline 0.579–0.642.

A. A. Borhtlingk

YEGOROV, A. G.

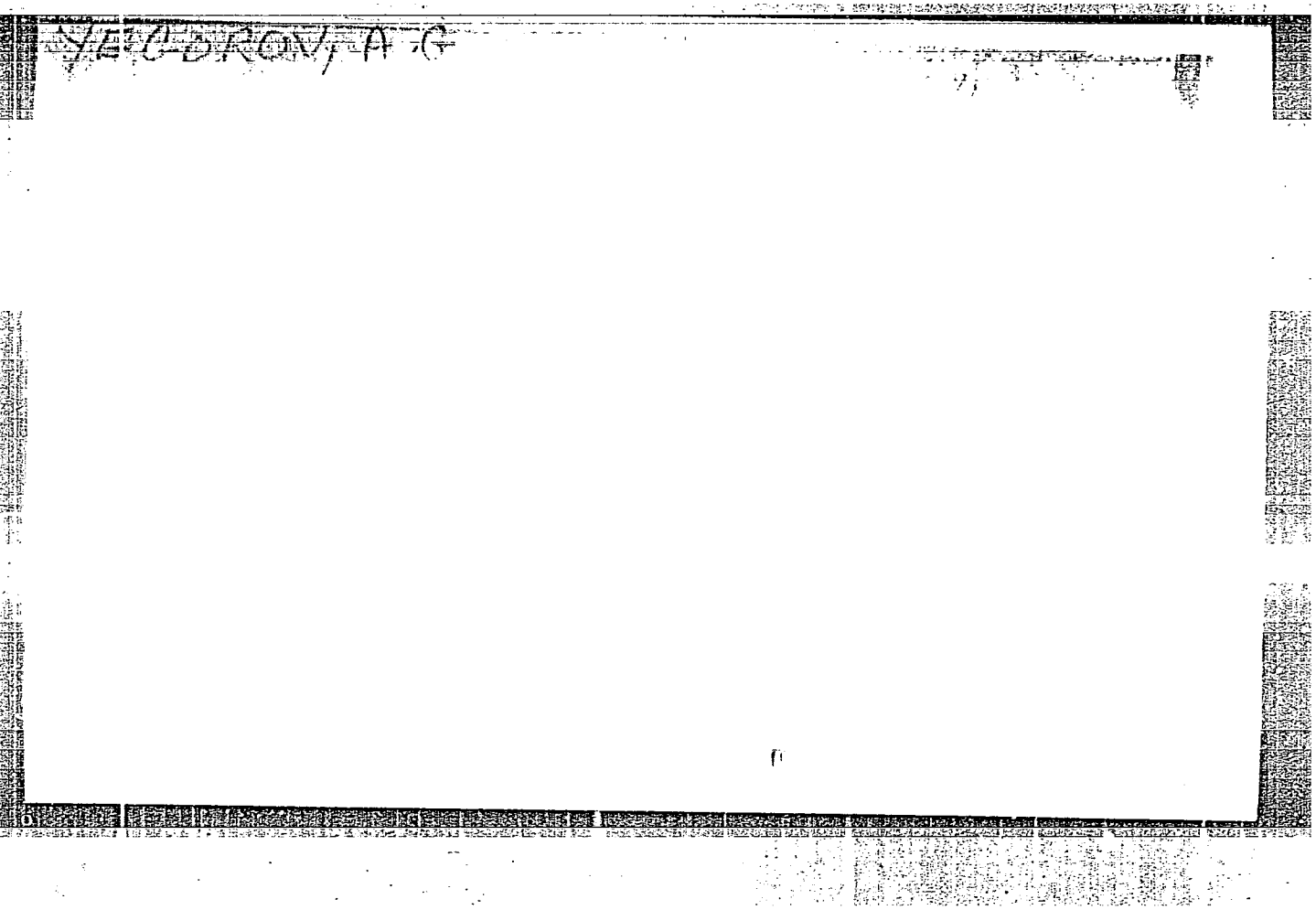
Yegorov, A. G. -- "On the Products of Combining Organic Acids with Mono-Substituted Acetylene Hydrocarbons." Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst imeni A. I Gertsen. Chair of Organic Chemistry. Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', no 12, 1956

BOL'SHUKHIN, A.I.; YEGOROV, A.G.

Interaction of 1-octyne with lower saturated monobasic acids.
Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.4:1121-1124 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Octyne) (Acids, Organic)

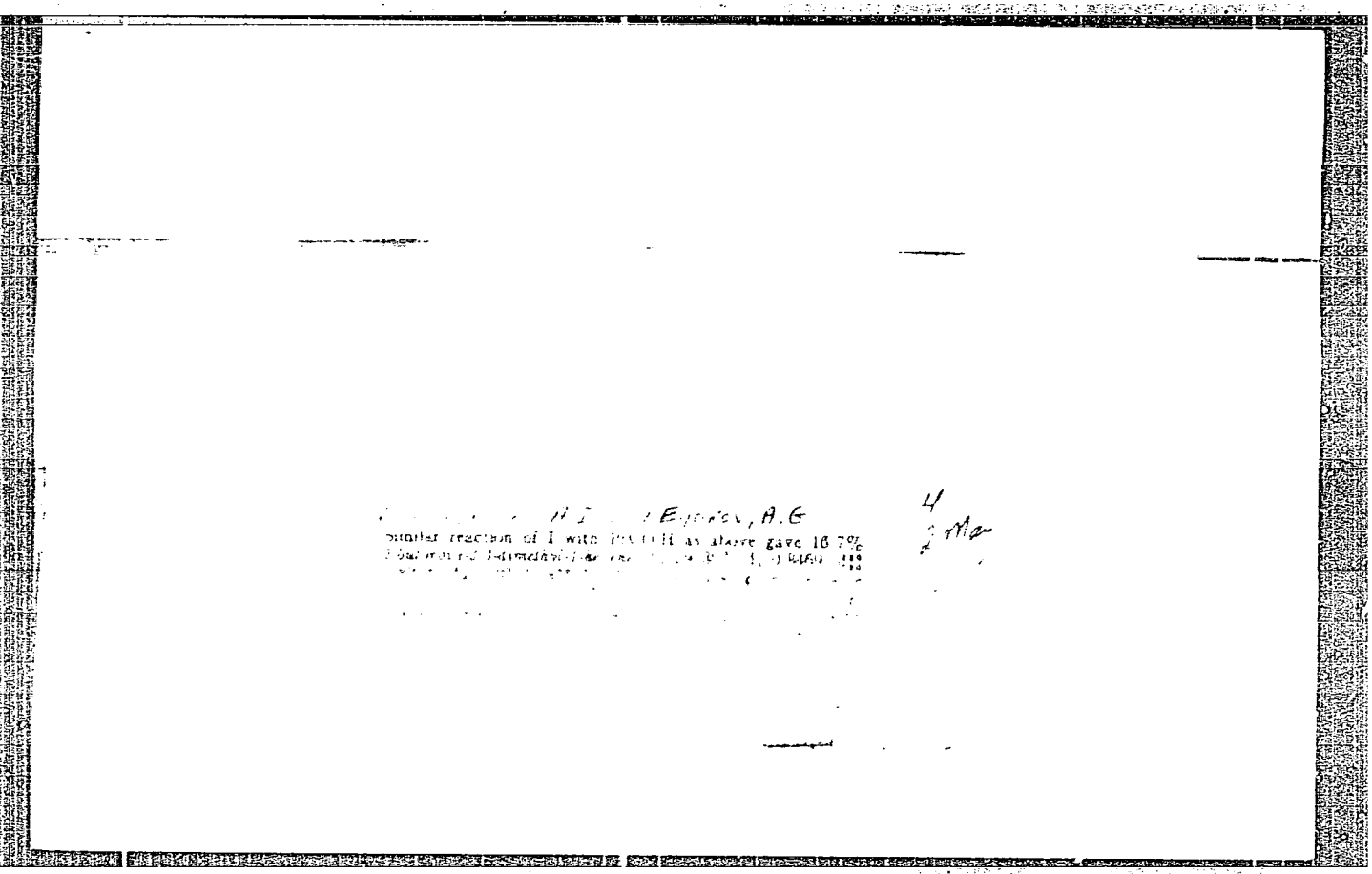


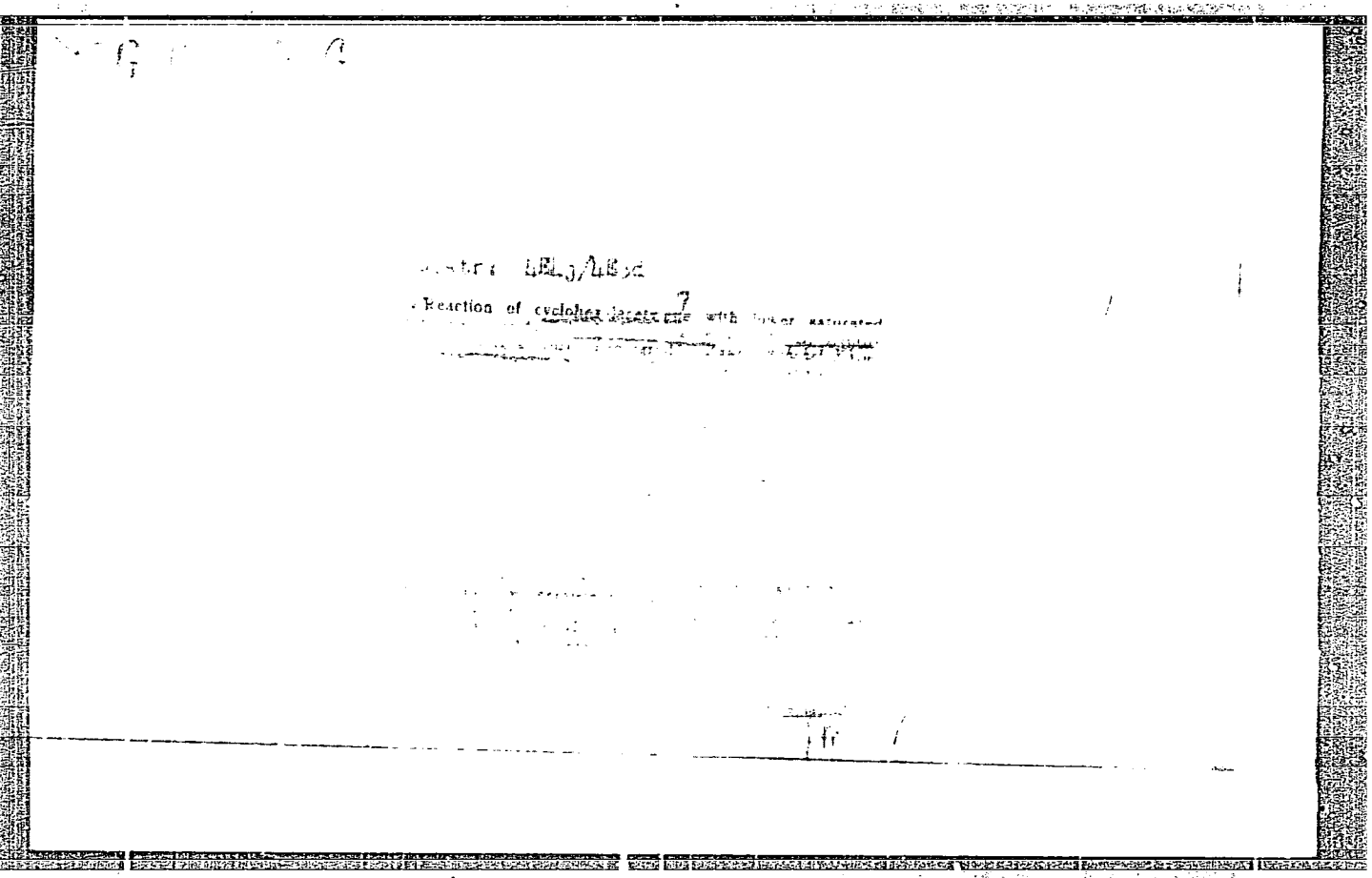
Distr: 4E4j/4E2c(j)

Reaction of [illegible]-dimethyl[illegible]hexyne with lower saturated monobasic acids. [illegible]

[illegible] reaction [illegible] the [illegible] being stirred [illegible] hours. Treatment with aq. H[illegible] and extn. with [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] which was treated similarly once more yielding 94 [illegible] [illegible]





YEGOROV, A.G.

Products of organic acid addition to monosubstituted acetylene hydrocarbons. Uch. zap. Ped. inst. Gerts. 179:211-234 '58.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Acids, Organic) (Hydrocarbons)

S/079/60/030/009/015/015
B001/B064

AUTHORS: Danilov, S. N., Venus-Danilova, E. D., Orlova, A. N., Yegorov, A. G., Kazimirova, V. F.

TITLE: In Memory of A. I. Bol'shukhin

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 9, pp. 3145-3147

TEXT: A. I. Bol'shukhin died on November 14, 1959. An outstanding pedagogist, he ranked among the best teachers at several institutes of Leningrad University. A son of peasants, he was born in the Government of Vitebsk on February 20, 1906. At the age of only fifteen he was already allowed to frequent the preparatory classes at the physical and mathematical department of Leningrad University. He worked himself through his student years as a laborer and a clerk, and later was a laboratory assistant at the Tuberkuleznyy institut (Institute of Tubercolosis). There, under the guidance of E. D. Venus-Danilova he was able to complete his graduation treatise on the synthesis of thyroxine (Ref. 1), which gave a description of the intermediates 3,5-diiodo-4-(4'-ethoxy phenoxy)-nitro-

benzene; 3,5-diiodo-4-(4'-ethoxy phenoxy)-aniline along with his hydrochloric salt (Ref. 1). After graduation he worked out an original method of determining acetyl cellulose-bound sulfuric acid at the Institut drevesiny (Wood Institute), at the laboratory headed by N. I. Nikitin (Ref. 2). He collaborated in the synthesis of soluble cellulose triacetate (Ref. 3). As an assistant, he worked in the field of general, inorganic, and organic chemistry at the Lesnaya akademiya (Academy of Forestry), at the Komvuz imeni Stalin, at the Zootekhnicheskiy institut (Zootechnical Institute), and at the Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University). He submitted his dissertation for the degree of a Candidate of Chemical Sciences at the Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet). During the war he headed the laboratory of the Glavnaya vodoprovodnaya stantsiya (Central Hydrological Station) in Leningrad, and, later, the Trust "Lenvodoprovod". From 1943 on he was a docent at the Pedagogicheskiy institut im. Gertsena (Pedagogical Institute imeni Gertsen), and at the Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (Leningrad Pedagogical Institute). After the two institutes were merged he was appointed docent of the Chair of Inorganic Chemistry. A list is given of his writings a part of which was worked out jointly with E. D. Venus-Danilova, A. N. Orlova, A. G. Yegorov, N. I. Nikitin, T. N. Rudnev, N. Ya. Solechnik, S. G. Avraamov,

In Memory of A. I. Bol'shukhin

S/079/60/030/009/015/015
B001/B064

Ye. P. Brichko, V. L. Zhitorchuk. There are 1 figure and 20 Soviet references.

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21408

S/120/61/000/002/019/042
E192/E382

6,4760

AUTHORS: Veretennikov, A.I., Averchenkov, V.Ya., Yegorov, A.G. and Spekhov, Yu.A.

TITLE: Amplifying Units for the Oscillographic Display of Short Pulses

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No. 2, pp. 104 - 109

TEXT: Two single-tube amplifiers suitable for high-speed pulse oscillographs are described. The first amplifier is based on a tube with a cathode grid (sometimes referred to as a "space-charge tube" or a "tube with a virtual cathode") which is capable of producing high anode currents when its auxiliary (cathode) grid is pulsed with a comparatively high voltage amplitude (up to 100 V). The circuit diagram of the amplifier (with some auxiliary circuits) is given in Fig. 1. The space-charge tube is 6Ж20П2 (6Zh20P2) (this is an experimental tube). The amplifier is designed for the pulse repetition rate not exceeding 10 p.p.s. The operation is as follows. When the amplitude of the input pulse is about 1 V,

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Amplifying Units ....

the thyratron (shaded tube) is ignited and a pulse is applied to the cathode grid of the space-charge tube (the righthand-side tube in the circuit). This pulse has an amplitude of about 150 V and its flat top has a duration of about 0.5 μs. The investigated pulse is applied to the control grid of the tube 50 nanosecs after the appearance of the voltage at the cathode grid. The voltage appearing across the anode load of the space-charge tube is taken by means of a cable (type PK-50 (RK-50)) having a length of 1 m and is applied to the deflection plates of the cathode-ray tube. The anode-grid characteristic of the space-charge tube is linear over a compratively large range of currents so that at the supply voltage of about 800 V a current in excess of 1 A can be obtained over the linear region; the slope is about 33 mA/V. The gain of the amplifier is 10 and its bandwidth is 90 Mc/s, which corresponds to the rise time of about 4.3 nanosecs. A high-speed amplifier can also be based on a secondary emission tube. A circuit of this type is shown in Fig. 5. The secondary emission tube Л1 (= L) in the

Amplifying Units ....

figure is normally cut off by a negative-grid voltage of about 10 - 20 V since its anode dissipation is only 2 W. The reflection plates of the cathode-ray tube are connected to the anode and the dynode of the tube by coaxial lines (type ПК-3 (PK-3)), which also act as the delay lines for the signal. The difference in the electric lengths of these lines corresponds to the transit time of an electron from the dynode to the anode; in practice, this amounts to about 10 cm (this is chosen experimentally). The triggering circuit of the oscillograph is usually connected to the input to one of these lines through a resistance. The secondary emission tube can give a pulse current of up to 7 A with a slope of 100 mA/V at the anode supply voltage of 1 000 V and dynode voltage of 3 00 V. The deflecting voltages of about 700 V can be obtained from this amplifier. The bandwidth of the amplifier is about 200 Mc/s, which corresponds to the rise time of 2 nanosecs. The gain of the system is 12 - 16, depending on the anode voltage. The circuit of Fig.5 is designed for the oscillographic display of the pulses derived from scintillation transducers

Amplifying Units ....

(counters). In this the pedestal of the pulse is applied to the lefthand-side portion of the circuit, which is in the form of a two-stage amplifier. This provides the necessary lengthening and then limiting of the output voltage. The pedestal is formed from the pulses derived from one of the dynodes of the photomultiplier. The amplitude of the pedestal applied to the control grid is about 3 V. The line having a delay of about 60 - 70 nanoseconds is included in the investigated signal circuit which delays the signal for the duration of the pedestal-forming. The authors make acknowledgment to S.G. Basistov and G.V. Lukoshkova for supplying the samples of new tubes.
There are 8 figures.

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1960

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Y[illegible], . M.; LOBASHOV, V. M.; NAZARENKO, V. A.; SAYENKO, L. F.; KHARKEVICH, G. [illegible]; [illegible] A. I.

"Relative Measurements of the Longitudinal Polorization of Electrons in Beta Decay of P^{32} and Zn^{114}, Ho^{156} and Re^{186}."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

FTI (Physico Technical Inst)

YEGOROV, A.I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5493

Vinokurov, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich, and Aleksandr Ivanovich Yegorov

Aviatsionnyye rekordy SSSR (USSR Aviation Records) Moscow, Voyen. izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1960. 93 p. No. of copies printed not given.

Ed.: Tresvyatskiy, K.F., Lieutenant Colonel; Tech. Ed.: Medchikova, A.N.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for the general reader interested in aviation.

COVERAGE: The authors review Soviet aviation accomplishments as of January 1 1960, and discuss outstanding records and record holders. A number of photos appear in the text. No personalities connected with the preparation of the booklet are mentioned. There are no references.

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